The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

TWO BUSINESS FAILURES

The Karine Bank, of New York, Closes Its

Real Estate Speculation the Cause of Its Embarrassment.

Gen. Grant's Firm Also Suspends With a Shortage of Half a Million or More.

Much Sympathy Felt for the Ex-President's Misfortune,

NEW YORK, May 6.-At a few minutes after 10 o'clock a gentleman made a deposit at the Marine National bank, No. 78 Wall street, and as he went out he was followed to the door by the bank porter, who began rolling down the iron shutters before the unhappy depositor had got to the bottom step. The depositor ran back to find that the receiving teiler had shut his window and had gone out of business for an indefinite period. The paying teller was still more conspicuous by his absence, and the depositor had the consolation of standing on the steps consolation of standing on the steps of the bank for the next hour, and telling his experience to a crowd of excited depositors, who gathered at the corner of Wall street and Pearl, within an incredibly short time after the failure of the bank had been announced. Two policemen were sent for who stood guard on the steps of the bank buildings. To a few of the largest depositors the iron doors were opened about one inch, and a few words of indefinite encouragement were spoken by those within.

and a few words of indefinite encouragement were spoken by those within.

One depositor, who was disposed to make the best of it, said that Wall street generally objected to the Marine bank because of its family character. James D. Fish is the president, John D. Fish, a nephew, the cashier, and a half dozen other relatives of the president are in positions of trust. The immediate cause of the failure was the bank's inability to meet its debit of about \$500,000 at the clearing house this morning, but the inability to meet its debit of about \$500,000 at the clearing house this morning, but the causes lying behind this are presumed to be the real estate operations of the president, Mr. James D. Fish, during the last year or two. Within that time he bought Booth's theater, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avonue, the Casino, on the corner of Thirty-ninth and Broadway, and has also recently been building a large apartment, building, the "Mystic," on West Thirty-ninth street. The reconstruction of Booth's theater and the building of the "Mystic" have taken a great deal of ready money, which he is prea great deal of ready money, which he is pre-sumed to have borrowed from the bank. Mr. Fish is second vice president of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, and the Marine bank is the registration office of that stock. It is not presumed this connection has had any-thing to do with the bank's embarrassment, though it is understood that some connection with either the Ontario and Western or the West Shore bond manipulations may have had some influences though probably only secondary, to the real estate operations of the

president.

The failure was not expected. On Friday last, it is said, Mr. Fish transferred the building next to the bank, No. 78 Wall street, to the bank for \$\$1,000. This became generally known and the effect of the failure was rirtually dissiunted. The capital of the bank is \$400,000, and its statement of Sept. 22, 1883, showed a surplus of \$130,000, and undivided profits of \$22,345. Director Gates says there has been no defalcation or dishonesty in the management of the bank.

Mr. Fish was also a member of the stockbroking firm of Grant & Ward.

Among the banks opinions vary greatly as to the probable influence of the Marine bank's susponsion upon the situation; but the majority are inclined to the belief that it will not do much damage.

the majority are inclined to the belief that will not do much damage.

The bank examiner is in charge of the suspended bank, and it is probable that the Washington authorities will appoint the ball of the belief that the bank examiner is in charge of the bank examiner is in charge of the bank examiner is in the ball of the bank examiner is in the bank examiner in the bank examiner is in the belief that the bank examiner is in charge of the bank examiner is in the bank of \$505,000 at the debit balance of \$5.5,000 at the clearing house by the payment of some cash and

the deposit of commercial paper and securi-ties of various kinds for the balance. The Marine bank was a designated deposi-tory for the city of New York. Yesterday the city drew a draft on the bank for \$300,000 which was part of the debit balance in the clearing house this morning, and this did much to precipitate the failure. It is remuch to precipitate the failure. It is re-ported that a stock firm overdrew their ac-

shout \$500 000 imptroller Grant visited the bank this afternoon and remained a short time. he left he said that the city had a deposit in the bank of \$1,000,000.

count at the bank yesterday to the extent of

ing asked if he thought this sum was he said that he believed it to be so. He added that it seemed to him a mistake to close the bank, as the fact that it went through the clearing house all right proved that it could continue its transactions to-day and this evening it could have obtained as sistance to tide over the difficulty.

Jay Gould said that he did not believe that

any serious troubles would grow out of the bank's present difficulty, and that such facts as had come to him led him to believe the affair would be settled at once. Gen. Grant arrived at the office of Grant & Ward shortly after noon, and remained there until after o'clock, when he hobbled out on his crutche calmly smoking a cigar. He then entered a carriage and was driven home. He said he was unable to give any details of the failure.

The executive committee of the associated for several hours in session. At the close of the meeting it was announced that it had been decided to drop the Marine bank from the association, and it cut it off from all further privileges of the clearing

It was decided also to call a special meeting of the whole association to morrow to further consider the matter of the relations of the Marine bank to the clearing house. The directors of the bank remained in ses

sion at the bank building all afternoon with closed doors. President Fish, it is understood, was not present. The members of the board claimed that the bank itself was in a perfectly solvent condition; that the rumored suspension would amount to no more than a tem porary embarrassment, and the business would be resumed in a few days.

would be resumed in a few days.

Charles F. Elwell, the vice president of the bank, said: The bank is solvent, and there is no reason why it should not go on. The trouble was all brought about by the dealings of the bank with the firm of Grant & Ward. On Monday the cashier of the bank was authorized to certify checks of Grant & Ward to the amount of \$750,000, it being understood that the firm would deposit sufficient security this morning to cover the indebtedness. They failed to make the deposit this morning, and in consequence, when the checks were presented at the clear-ing house, there was nothing to meet them with in the bank. The surplus of the bank over and above its

real estate is \$250,000 and there are no other outstanding liabilities. Mr. Fish must have lost his head completely. He is a man who has been very successful in real estate operations, and is reported to have made about \$200,000 in this way. He is worth at least \$1,500,000. When I saw him yesterday he was apparently in the best health and spirits, here was never the elightest suspicion

and there was never the slightest suspicion that anything was wrong in the bank.

Capt. Ambrose Snow, another director, confirmed the statement made by Mr. El-well in regard to the financial condition of the bank, and also said he was unable to comprehend President Fish's motive in closing the bank. The balance against the bank in the clearing house was not represent closing the bank. The balance against the bank in the clearing house was not unusual, and it frequently happened that it was larger

than this in the ordinary and legitimate transaction of business. Bosrov, May 6.—The Boston correspondent

Iransaction of business.

Boston, May 6.—The Boston correspondent of the Marine bank of New York is the Everett National, to which less than \$125,000 is owed. As the Marine bank has funds in the Atlantic bank in this city, the Everett to-day brought suit for \$200,000 in the United State scircuit court and attached the funds in the Atlantic bank.

Long Island City, N. Y., May 6.—When the news of the failure of the Marine bank reached this city is created the greatest consternation among the city officials and in business circles, as almost every dellar upon which the city had to depend for paying its way until most January was deposited in this bank. Should the suspension of the Marine bank be permanent nothing short of absolute bankruptcy stares the city in the face.

Mr. J. B. Langworthy, deputy comptroller Mr. J. B. Langworthy, deputy comptroller of the currency, who is now acting as comptroller, was asked last night whether a receiver had been appointed or would be appointed to take charge of the Marine National bank of New York. He roplied that the bank was now in the hands of Examiner Scribe, who would thoroughly investigate its affairs and make a report thereon to the comptroller's office. Upon receipt of such report the question of the appointment of a receiver would be decided, but not until then.

FAILURE OF GRANT AND WARD. The Firm of Which the Ex-President is the Senior Member Suspends.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- As was expected, after the closing of the Marine bank, Messrs, Grant & Ward announced their suspension to the stock exchange this afternoon. Various stocks and bonds, including Alton and Terre Haute, American Cable, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Omaha, Western Union, and Rochester and Pittsburg stocks Union, and Rochester and Pittsburg stocks, and New York, Chicago, and St. Leuis second mortgage bonds were closed out under the rule for the firm's account. Mr. Fish, of the Marine bank, transacted most of his stock business through Grant & Ward, but matters are so complicated that no definite statement of assets or liabilities can be made. The firm is composed of Gen. U. S. Grant, James D. Fish, U. S. Grant, jr., and Fordinand Ward.

D. Fish, U. S. Grant, jr., and Ferdinand Ward,
Kiernan's Wall street agency furnishes the following: Rumors of a defalcation of \$500,000 have accompanied the suspension of the Marino bank. The party in question is said to have had close relations with the bank. We have investigated, and get the following statement: The embarrassment of Grant & Ward is said on reliable authority to be due to the absence of one of the firm who has not been at his place of business since Saturday last. Various rumors are aligat in financiary. day last. Various rumors are alioat in finan cial circles, respecting which Gen. Grant, the senior member of the firm, says, "I cannot deny or corroborate the reports current. We

deny or corroborate the reports current. We are nearly \$500,000 short. Our safes are locked, and until we can find Mr. Ward I cannot say how we stand."

Much sympathy is expressed for Gen. Grant, who it is feared is a heavy loser. "The poor general, said an old Grand Army man, "has a lame leg that has been bothering him for months, and now these financial troubles have come upon him. I saw him this morning and he was in the happiost frame of mind imaginable. He had just received cordinly a pair of interviewers and had unbosomed himself to a remarkable degree on the political situation to the effect that everything is lovely, and that the republican party is in a satisfactory position. I am afraid things do not look so bright to the general now."

now."
William Smith, the broker of the firm, said he was authorized to state that the losses of the firm would be something between \$500,000 and \$800,000, and these liabilities being unsecured the firm was obliged to suspend. Each of the four partners held a quarter in-terest in the firm to the extent of \$100,000 each, and Gen. Grant would be liable for his share of the losses, which would probably be about \$250,000. Gen. Grant was in the office during a part of the day, but refused to make any statement whatever in regard to the affairs of the firm. Mr. Ward, it was said, was out of town and could not be found. Mr. Fish also seciuded himself carefully from public view.

Fordinand Ward, who has been it is said engaged in real estate speculations with Mr. Fish, was at one time a clerk in the produce exchange, but became wealthy by dealing in produce exchange certificates.

The Sharon-Hill Marriage Certificate Probably a Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 .- Expert Hyde who for several days has had the celebrated Sharon-Hill marriage contract under micro scopic examination, testified to-day that he had discovered that said plaintiff's handwriting in the contract differed from her writing in other exhibits. Seven-teen words in the contract had been changed, scratched, or rewritten. In one place the word "of" had been changed into "wife." The ink used in rewriting differed from the original ink. The ink used in the words "William Sharon" and "Nevada" words "William Sharon" and "Nevada" was not the same used in w riting the document. The plaintiff previously testifled that she wrote the document in Sharon's office at his dictation, and that he signed it immediately afterward.

Considerable of a Row.

EASTON, MD., May 6 .- A difficulty occurred between Joseph Kirby, a farmer, living near this place, and one of his colored farm hands this place, and one or his colored farm hands, George Jackson. The difficulty begun last night, and this morning Jackson went to Kirby's house, armed with a pistol and club, and said he intended to "settle it," and began to fire at Kirby, who ran into the house and procured a gun, which he wise then the farm of the three transmissions. he twice fired at Jackson, without effect Jackson then made an assault on Kirby with the club, which was knocked from his hands by Lambert Kirby. Joseph Kirby got the club and dealt Jackson two blows on the

The A. M. E. Conference. BALTIMORE, May 6,-The general conference of the Airican M. E. church reassembled

this morning, but little business of interest was transacted. The regular committees were appointed and work assigned them.

question of a revision of the church discipline will be discussed.

Aid for the Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- The mayor presided at a meeting to-day to dovise means to relieve the sufferers by the recent forest fires throughout the state. An executive commit-tee of five was appointed to ascertain if any relief is needed, and, if occasion requires it, to make an appeal to the public. The subscriptions this alternoon amounted to \$1,000.

The Anti-Monopolisis Indorse Gen. Butter,

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special to the Daily News from Monmouth, Ill., says: The antimonopolists of the clevesth congressional district indersed Gan Butler for president, and chose two delegates to the national con-

Michael Davitt Will Lecture.

LONDON, May 6 .- Michael Davitt writes to the Dublin Freesana's Journal that it is his programme to deliver a series of lectures in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Canada during the next two years. At the expiration of that time he says he will return to Ireland.

Gen. Butler as Counsel for Strikers. LEWISTON, Mr., May 6 .- Gen. Butler ap peared in court at Auburn to-day to defend the striking lasters indicted for misdemeanor. The cases were continued to the September term, and are then to be nelle pressed if no further demonstrations occur.

THE CURSE OF COPIAH.

Heroic Remedy for Existing Evils Recommended by the Investigators.

Unquestioned Constitutional Authority Which Should be Exerted.

The Whole State Should be Investigated Unless the Next Election is a Fair One.

Scats to be Refused to Persons Elected by Fraud or Crime.

The five republican members of the senate committee on privileges and elections have made their report on the Copiah case. They say the committee entered upon its task with almost inexpressible repugnance. Nothing could be more justly odious than to use such investigations and disclosures as partisan instruments, unless it be to commit, profit by, or screen the crimes which are investigated, But the rights invaded were rights declared by the national constitution, and which the national congress was bound to secure by appropriate logislation against infringement or violation by any state. If the powers already conferred upon congress by the constitution were not ample for their protection it would become a duty to propose the granting of further powers, that the blessings of liberty and the equal protection of the laws and the right to vote without, distinction of race or color, might not fail through the neglect of any state in its duty. The proposition that the protection of the right to vote secured by the fourteeath and fifteenth amondments to the constitution is the concern of the whole people needed no argument. The census of 1880 showed 6,632,000 colored people in the former slave states. These were counted on to give those states their representation in congress, and the electoral cellege. Forty-four members of the house of representatives and forty-four electors were given to these states by this population—a weight of representation in the house and in the electoral cellege sufficient to have changed the whole course of our history in the pass, and not unlikely to our history in the pass, and not unlikely to the house and in the electoral college sufficient to have changed the whole course of our history in the past, and not unlikely to determine it hereafter. Mississippi herself owed four of her seven representatives to her colored population. The states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louislana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginis have fifty representatives, twenty-six of whom they claim only by reason of the 3,821,820 colored persons upon whom the electoral franchise has been conferred.

The committee quotes the provision of the constitution relating to a reduction of the basis of representation when the rights of suffrage are abridged, and declares it to be the duty of congress, and not a matter of discretion, to take action in the premises whenever the conditions warrant it.

whenever the conditions warrant is.

We would deal with this question, it continues, with the caution due to its gravity.

The American people mean to assure to every section and state and individual their fullest section and state and individual their fullest constitutional rights. They will bear much, as they have already borne much, rather than resort to questionable or even to unusual remedies. But they cannot permit a minority in the states above mentioned, or in any of them, to double its political power by fraud or force, and thereby to impose upon the whole country legislation or administration to which the majority had never given its consent. It is to be hoped that the returning conscience of Mississippi, or such laws as congress may enact, may prevent such a condition of things from becomvent such a condition of things from becom-ing permanent in that state is shall compel congress to enter upon the discussion whether her representation in congress must be di-

No election for national officers was pend-ing in Mississippi in 1883. No national issues were involved unless the legislatum then sen should be called upon t in the senate. But the contest was between a great national organization and its oppo-ments. To overcome these opponents by terror and crime in one year will surely terror and crime in one year will surely prevent them from asserting their freedom the next. We cannot doubt that the methods which determined the election of county officers in Copiah in 1883 will be in full operation so far as they may be needed in determining the vote of Mississippi for presi-dential electors and members of congress in 1884.

From the facts presented to them the committee conclude that a conspiracy, or-ganized by representative young democrats with the countenance of that party in Copinh was entered into to drive their opponents from the polls. To that end the mob was gathered, systematic outrages perpetrated, ending in nurder, one of the victims being a wealthy and generally respected white man. During the whole time that these outrages were going on the democratic state and officers remained passive, and thus allowed the election to be turned into a

From evidence received from various sources the majority of the committee say they are convinced that the same condition they are convinced that the same condition of things prevails in other counties of the state, and after mentioning some of the many crimes which are known to have been committed, they say that so long as any con-siderable political party shall deem it for its interest to countenance such crimes, the remedy will be attended with difficulty. But they little understand the spirit of the age, the temper of the American people, or the power of education and freedom, who believe that these things can long endure when held up to the daylight. The communities that perpetuate them cannot long withstand the abhorrence and indignation of the country. The power of the moral sense of mankind, the sting which belongs to the of mankind, the sting which belongs to the consciousness of having violated it, which Mr. Webster sixty years ago deemed strong enough to turn the scepter which Turkish oppression held over prestrate Greece to ashes in the grasp of the tyrant, will not long fail of full effect upon the people of an American state. It is noticeable with what care the events of the election of 1883 have been kept from the newspapers. The sensitiveness of most of the democratic witnesses, who were above the level of more ruffianism to their condition, level of mere rufflanism to their condition, showed itself through their tone of bravado and defiance. If the constitution has not powers enough in its arsemal for the protection of all the rights it confers or recognizes, the people on being satisfied of the fact will confer others.

were committed can be kept from the grasp of those who committed them by the exertion of an unquestioned constitutional authority. Each house of congress is inneratively re-quired by its duty to refuse seats to persons quired by its duty to reman seats to persons whose election is directly or indirectly due to crime, either of violence or fraud." The committee recommend the publication for the use of the American people of the testi-

the use of the American people of the testi-mony they have taken.

They further recommend the passage of senate bill No. 15, which is designed to fur-nish a remedy for some of the evils which are disclosed. They further recommend that after the next election in Mississippi, unless the same shall be unquestionably hir and free, there shall be a full investigation of the free, there shall be a list investigation or the condition of things in that state with a view to determining the question whether republican government exists there, and whether it is entitled to its existing representation or has forfeited it in whole or in part by reason of the double or infringement of the right to vote of any portion of its reconds. The question of sub-

congress by an amendment to the constitution to afford further protection to the rights of the majority of the voters of Mississippi, the committee reserves for further consideration.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. Proceedings at Yesterday's Session-Report of the Woman's Foreign Mission-

ary Society. PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- The general conerence of the Methodist Episcopal church reassembled this morning in Association hall, Bishop Henry W. Warren was in the chair, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Jacob Krehbiel, of the Central Ger-

man conference.
The report of the Woman's Foreign Misslouary society, which was presented by Bishop Harris, stated that the past four years Bishop Harris, stated that the past four years had been the most successful period in the history of the society. Missionary leaflets have been distributed among the women of the church and in auxiliary societies. The number of pages circulated during the past four years was over 2,800,000; there are 3,255 auxiliaries connected with the society. The receipts during the past four years were \$504,534.54. The report was referred to the committee on missions.

In the matter of a change in the discipline, so as to read "the Holy Catholic and Universal church," was referred to the committee on revisals.

versal church," was referred to the committee on revisals.

A series of preambles and a resolution, offered by Rev. T. B. Neeley, of the Philadelphia conference, referring to the flexibility in the term of ministerial service, was referred to the committee on itineracy, and asking that the committee be instructed to take the subject of limitation or non-limitation in the consideration.

tion into consideration, and report what changes, if any, should be made. Rov. William Taylor, of the South India confererence, offered the following, which was

reforred to the committee on missions:

"I want this body to say that it is lawful and right to get the people converted to God, and to organize them into self-supporting Methodist Episcopal churches in foreign countries, just as we have always been accusioned to do in the United States, and that such churches under the jurisdiction of our bishops, fulfilling the disciplinary conditions of membership, shall be eligible to a direct legitimate relation to the Methodist Episcopal church without being putunder the jurisdiction of the missionary society, such churches opposing no bar, but assisting the missionary society in their work of founding missions among the poor in the same countries; that the rule under which young ministers may be ordained for foreign work at the beginning instead of the end of their probation, may be made applicable to ministers sent to foreign self-supporting fields; that the histops be suthorized to organize the west coast conference of South America as soon as they shall deem it advisable.

The benediction was pronounced, after referred to the committee on missions:

The benediction was pronounced, after which the conference adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Outrage by Mexican Authorities.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 6 .- Capt. Dujay, of the American schooner Rebecca of Galveston, in a communication to the News, relates a story of outrage and imprisonment at the story of outrage and imprisonment at the hands of the Mexican authorities at Port Tampico on the 17th of February last. The schooner was in distress and leaking, and put in at Tampico, carrying her regular clearance papers from Brashear, La., for Tampico, but had packages of merchandise for delivery at Brazos, Toxas, which port she was compelled to pass on account of rough weather and the dangerous bar. The collector of Tampico forcibly took the thirty packages consigned for Brazos, and ordered an immediate discharge of the entire cargo. Capt. Dajay was arrested on a charge of attempting to sunggle, confined under guard, but was released the next day at the solicitation of the American minister and consul. The judge before whom Dujay was tried insultingly refused to allow the American consul to be present to consult with the prisoner during the trial. After a litigation of over forty days the judge decided that the goods must pay treble duty, Capt. Dujay protesting that he had no money. On the 14th of April the Mexican authorities bearded the schooner, hauled down the American flag, and embargoed the vessel. Capt. Dujay appealed to the American consul, who placed the crew in a hotel. Capt. Dujay, after a short stay, returned to the United States, leaving his crew with the consul and the vessel in the hands of the Mexicans. He thinks that but for the efforts of Minister hands of the Mexican authorities at Port the vessel in the hands of the Mexicans. He Morgan and Consul Cassard he still would be in a Mexican prison.

Charles Ford's Suicide.

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 6 .- A special from Richmond, Mo., says: Charles Ford, the brother of Bob Ford, the slaver of Jessie James, shot himself through the heart this morning, dying instantly. No cause is assigned for the act, KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—The Journal's

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—The Journal's Richmond (Mo.) special says; The suicide of Charles Ford created quite a stir in this community. He was stopping temporarily at his father's, near town. Early this afternoon he went to his room and soon after was found dying on the bed with a bullet in his heart, A forty-five-caliber pistol was beside him. There are several theories as to the cause of the suicide One is that it was removers another on second. one is that it was remorse; another on account of ill health; another that perhaps he was apprehensive that Frank James, who will soon be at liberty, would take revenge for Jesse James's death. The corner's jury found that deceased was an habitual morphine eater. He left no letter, and appeared in his usual spirits

Two Murders in North Carolina

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6 .- Mrs. Harrison Reed, a most estimable lady living near Wanghtown, was horribly murdered yesterday. The murder was committed by Henry Swain and his cause for committing the deed is unknown. Mrs. Reed's throat was cut with a butcher knife and she was terribly beaten over the head with an ax. Her husband reached the house just before she expired. She revealed the name of the mur-d erer and 100 citizens started in pursuit, and last night be was lodged in the jail at Win-ston. Threats of lynching him were freely T. H. Proctor, a merchant of Denver,

Lincoln county, was called to the door of his residence by a white man named Doc Thomp-son, and fatally shot. The cause alleged was an old gradge. Thompson escaped, but was pursued by a crowd of citizens, who found him at his brother's house, five miles distant, and took him to jail. Disaster in a Colored Church.

GALVESTON, May 6 .- A special to the News

from McKinney, Texas, says: During a largely attended meeting at the Methodist church |colored) last night the foundations gave way, and the church collapsed. Two lamps exploded scattering burning oil over the congregation. One colored waman was iamps exposed, scattering burning oil over the congregation. One colored woman was burned to death and another will probably die. Several others were badly burned. A panic prevailed, and the entire town turned out, thinking that a negro uprising had taken

A Marshat Proposes to Stick. PORTLAND, Mr., May 6 .- At a meeting of the board of aldermen to-day City Marshal E. Andrews, who was recently removed by the board for alloged maifeasance, gave notice that he considered the proceedings by which he was removed invalid, insamuch as he was not removed for inefficiency or any other stated cause. He regards himself as marshal stated cause. He regards himself as marshal, and proposes to discharge the duties of that office. The matter may come before the courts.

A British Stramor Libeled.

BARTIMORE, May 6. - In the United States listrict court to-day a libel for \$6,000 damages was filed by the Societo Anonima, Agnomaria di Nav gazione, against the British steamer portion of its people. The question of submitting to the senate further legislation, and of the necessity of conterring new powers on the Mediterraen and to New York.

AN EMINENT SURGEON GONE. Prof. S. D. Gross Dies-Sketch of His

Distinguished and Useful Career. PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 6,-Prof. S. D.

ross, the eminent surgeon, died this afternoon at his residence in this city. His condition had for some five days past been very low, and it vas not believed by reason of the tonacious character of his disease and his age that he could possibly recover. He grow rapidly werse yesterday, and to-day his condition was still unfavorable. He sauk gradually until 19:40 o'cleck this afternoon, when he died. Samuel D. Gross, M. D., L.L. D., D. C. L. Oxon., L.L. D. Cantab., was born at Easton, Pa., July S. 1805. In 1833 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college of Ohio, Two years later he was chosen professor of pathological anatomy in the medical department of the college at Cincinnati. He next assumed the chair of surgery at the University of Louisville, which he filled for ten years. He then accepted a similar post in the University of New York, lie afterward returned to Louisville, but left there again at the summons of his alma mater, Jefferson Medical college, where he labored for twenty-six years. Shortly after settling in this city, he founded the Philadelphia Pathological society, of which he was the first president. In 1867 he was elected president of the American Medical association, Four years later he was chosen chairman of the Teachers' Medical convention at Washington. In June of the Sam year he was elected president of the Pennsylvania Medical society, and in 1872 he went to Europe. The university of Oxford, while Dr. Gross was in Eugland, held was still unfavorable. He sank gradually of the same year he was elected president of the Pennsylvania Medical society, and in 1572 he went to Europe. The university of Oxford, while Dr. Gross was in Eugland, held its one thousandth commemoration, and, as a feature of that occasion, gracefully complimented the American faculty of medicine in conferring upon its distinguished representative the honorary degree of D. C. L. Mhe University of Cambridge, in 1880, followed the example of its sister institution by conferring upon Dr. Gross the degree of LL. D., which he had previously received from Jefferson college, and at the recent tercentonnial of the University of Edinburg he was granted the honorary degree of LL. D., September, 1876. Dr. Gross was elected to the presidency of the international medical congress which met in this city. Four years afterward the eminent surgeon founded the America Surgical association, which met at Washington, and of which he was president. In 1882 Dr. Gross organized the American Academy of Surgery, but, in the same year, signalized by his bringing out a new edition of his celebrated work on surgery, which has been translated into several languages, he resigned his professorship at Jefferson college.

Dr. Gross was one of the founders and early presidents of the Kentucky State Medical society, and has been elected an active or honorary member of the Keyal and National Medical societies of Eugland, Scotland, Austria, Norway, and other European states,

Austria, Norway, and other European states,

OTHER NOTED DEATHS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Dr. A. Randolph Mott, the resident physician at the Riverside hospital, on Blackwell's island, who was attacked recently by typhus fever, caught from patients whom he was attending, died to-day. He was a native of Winchester, Va., where his father is now a practicing physician. Paterson, N. J., May 6.—Isaac Van Wagoner, a prominent lawyer and surrogate for ten years after 1870, died in this city last night of liright's disease, aged 58 years. Thes funeral will take place on Friday.

New Orlkans, May 6.—Col. Thomas H., Hunt, treasurer of the World's Exposition, died to-day, aged 70 years. OTHER NOTED DEATHS.

PEARS. His Family Left Behind and His Accounts Short \$10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 6.—President George Jenkins, of the board of trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, has just discovered that Eugene G. Woodward, treasurer of the church board of education, is a defaulter to the amount of \$10,000. He has fled from the city. Mr. Woodward's family are unable to account for his descrition of them, for his demestic relations were particularly happy.

The most charitable interpretation for his action, and which is advanced by a confi-dential friend, is, that his mind was unbal-anced, and that the money was taken without criminal intent. Mr. Woodward is the father of seven children, and lived happily with his wife and family in a comfortable house at Ridgley park. He had been connected with Ridgley park. He had been connected with the board of trustees for twelve years, and was given the responsible position of treas-urer a few years ago because of his upright-ness of character and general capability. That he had speculated in stocks is not

improbable. His face was not unknown on Third street in the vicinity of the minir exchange, and there is reason to believe that some of his money was invested in some of the many bubbles which are blown there

SAVED BY A YELLOW DOG. A Little Fire in the Evening Star Office Early This Morning.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cellar under the press room of the Eccaing Star office. Mr. T. H. Harding, the private watchman, A. It standing, the private waterman, closed the cilice as usual at midnight and went to bed in a little room just in front of the press room. He went to steep, but was awakened by the barking of his little yellow dog, which came jumping on his bed. Then he noticed the smoke, and going into the press room discovered that the flames coming from the cellar reached nearly to the celling of the first story. He turned in the district telecellar reached nearly to the celling of the first story. He turned in the district telegraph fire alarm, and supplemented it by running over to the engine house of engine company No. 2. No regular fire alarm was ble length; if too sounded. No. 2 company was presently on hand, and extinguished the fire in a few minutes with a single stream. No damage tal reduction and the stream was done beyond burning the big belt of the presses were not bad before, and the stream was done beyond burning the big belt of the contrary. engine through. The presses were not touched by water. Nothing is known of touched by water. Nothing is known of the cause of the fire. It started in some waste paper stored in the cellar, and possibly some oiled rags were mixed with the paper, causing spontaneous combustion,

Run Over by a Brick Wagon. A boy named Benjamia Butler was run

ver yesterday afternoon in an alley, between Second and Third and B and C streets northwest, by one of the Washington Brick Machine company's wagons, breaking his left leg near the thigh. He was removed to his home, near where the accident occured, and attended by Drs. Fenwick and Hazen, after which he was taken to the Children's hospital in a police ambulance.

Left on a Doorstep.

At 10 o'clock last night Officer Kenney brought to the station a living male colored child, one mouth old, which he found on the doorsten of 1323 Riggs street northwest. The child was taken care of by Mrs. Louisa Cook, living on Grant avenue, and this moraling it will be seat to St. Ann's infant asylum.

Pocket Picked at the Circus. Dr. M. B. Melvin, of 721 Four-and-a-half treet southwest, reported at police headquarers that last night while at the ticket wagon. of the circus he had his posket picked of a small book and three \$5 notes.

Change weather and rush, followed by clearing reather, variable winds, shifting to westerly, station-ity, induced by a slight rise in temperature Yesterday's thermometer-7 a, m., 63.07,11 a, m., 685°, 3 p. m., 74.4°, 7 p. m., 70.1°, 11 p. m., 60.2°, maximum, 78.2°, minimum, 58.9°, precipita-

THE HORIZONTAL IDEA.

Its Toes Turned Up to the Daisles by the Divided Democracy.

Scenes and Incidents at the Beheading of the Morrison Bill.

The Closing Speeches for and Against the Measure-The Final Vote.

The Galleries Join the Members in Cheering and Hissing the Result.

The house of representatives was almost as much of an attraction yesterday as the circus. Immense crowds turned their steps in that direction at an early hour, and by the time the hour for beginning business had arrived, the demand for seats had exceeded the supply. The scone in the halls, on the floor, and in the galleries was suggestive of adjournment day. Nearly all the members were present, 314 ausworing to their names on the final roll-call, on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of Mr. Merrison's famous horizontal tariff bill. The galleries were gay with elegant dresses and bright faces, the ladies being out in force. The diplomatic gallery was over filled with representatives of foreign nations, the private galleries were crowded to the utsasst. Even the correspondents' gallery, which is usually quite equal to the demands made upon it, was thronged, and many of those who had most to do were compelled to stand up. The space in the rear of the house presented a busy scone, and it was here that the leaders marshalled their forces and waited with im-

patience the time for voting. The business of the morning hour was quickly dispensed with and the house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cox in the chair.

he chair.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and made a brief speech in opposition to the Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, followed in

favor of it.

When Mr. Randall rose, looking calm and serious, to speak, the members from all parts of the house pressed around his deak. The republicans for the most part kept their seats and manifested but little concern in what republicant for the most part kept their seats and manifested but little concern in what was going on, leaving the two factions on the right to fight it out. In beginning his remarks Mr. Randall referred to the extreme quickness with which capital invested in large industrial establishments took alarm at adverse criticism. While in common with sall other interests, it was liable to be called on in taxation to aid in the support of the government, congress owed it to itself that nothing like a vindictive policy should be adopted. In the nice adjustment of business affairs there was nothing more conducive to success and stability. If there was stability it was the sure foundation of confidence; and as a natural result capital and labor moved forward in their respective spheres in content and accord and with mutual profit. To judge from the intemperate language and exaggerated rhotoric which had so frequently marked the debate it would seem as if those engaged in industrial pursuits were robbers and outlaws. As a matter of fact, they were nothing of the port. They were a part and no mean part. A CHURCH TREASURER DISAPindustrial pursuits were robbers and outlaws. As a matter of fact, they were nothing of the mort. They were a part, and no mean part, of the business of the country and had been invited under the law to engage in those employments, and therefore, if for no other reason, they were entitled to the protection of the law. They were a part of our resources as a nation, and to develop those resources was a test of true statesmanship. He rejoiced in the growth and prosperity of every section of the country. If the denunciations of the advocates of the bill were believed, the men who had built up our manufactures had committed an unpardonable sin. He could see a good reason why England should think so, but not why such should be the feeling of any citizen of the United States. Great Britain had never ceased to doplore the loss of her American colonies. She land struck, as sho thought, a deadly blow in 1812, and during our late civil war she had done her best to our late civil war she had done her best to sunder the two sections. Since that time she had changed her policy, and instead of force, resorted to persuasion and advice. She elect out the Hon's skin with that of the fox. The United States should remember the warning to fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts.

He then went on to argue against the policy of unsettling business interests by constant tinkering with the tariff. Should no law last longer than the meeting of the next congress? Should the meeting of con-gress cause fear, and its adjournment cause always haunt the waking and sleeping hours of the people? For one he was emphatically opposed to any such suicidal policy. It would be madness for any party to pursue it. It was submitted to every member's judgment to apply the herole remedy to this bill or to let it linger out a sickly existence, bearing in its wake business confusion and general bankruptey. It was not bused on any sound principle. There had been apolo-gies for it, but no defense. It was guessed that it might reduce the surplus revenue, but nobody pretended to speak with certainty. There was no attempt to adjust the taris. It sliced, reckless of the injury it might do to certain interests and industries as well as to the revenue. It was like the famous bed of the old robber—it s man was too small he was stretched out to its inexeranot a wise scheme of reduction. A horizon-tal reduction afforded no remedy. On the contrary, it made worse what was bad before. It was a patpable confession of inability to handle the in-tricate problem at issue, or else a rash eager-nets to do what was at once uncalled for, unwise, and unfortunate. It appeared to be agitation only for the sake of agitation— always a mistake. It was the clear dictate of common sense to wait until the effect of the last tariff bill could be learned, and thus saye from all the passion and turbulence of a presidential election a question in which the public welfare was so deeply concerned, and which, if possible, should never be made a purely partisan issue.

This 20 per cent. reduction was not so dan-gerous for what it did as for what it promised. gerous for what it did as for what it promised. In this respect there was no room for conjusture. It was reported to be a firm first step toward free trade. Let gentlemen consider what free trade, so-called, meant. It means a change of our whole scheme of collecting revenue. The people had become accustomed to import duty, and it had been proved to be the safest and best method of taration. It caused no friction or conversitive with caused no friction, or comparatively little. All this would be abolished and the internal war taxes continued. Was that the wish of the people? The old confederation relied on the people? The old confederation relied on direct taxation, and it was a failure; thus fathers of the government sought rainge in a different system, and the result was a more perfect union in order to provide for the common delouse and the general welfare.

The bill bore a captivating caption, and in was, doubtless, intended to be captivating. It did not abolish was taxes, for if it did it would repeal internal revenue taxes, if the data would repeal internal revenue taxes, if those taxes were abolished there would be no surplus revenue, and the administration of public affairs would be run properly and well. The surplus revenue for this current year would be about \$40,000,000. The house was invited born to choose between a first step toward free table or to wait to